APPENDIX I

Vol. 32, No. 32 August 10, 1973

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
Seattle, Wash., July 1-4, 1973

The American Association of Law Libraries held its 66th Annual Meeting in Seattle, Wash. on July 1-4.

On Saturday, June 30, the Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL) met under the co-chairmanship of Sue Benson of Morrison, Foerster, Holloway, Clinton & Clark, San Francisco, and William J. Beintema of the University of Miami Law Library. The morning session met in small groups based on size and type of law library. At the CONELL luncheon Mary Oliver, AALL President, welcomed all new members and Julius Marke, Librarian, New York University Law Library, spoke on the early beginnings of AALL. In the afternoon session representatives from several committees of AALL met in small groups to tell of their activities and answer questions. An informal banquet was held in the evening at the Pacific Science Center in the Seattle Center. [*Michael C. McGoings*]

The first business session of the 66th annual meeting of the AALL was held on Monday, July 2. The meeting was called to order by President Mary Oliver who then reported on the actions of the Executive Board. Among the actions taken were approval of a full-time assistant in the Chicago headquarters office and the acceptance of the invitation of the New York chapter for the 1978 convention. She announced that the duplicate exchange program worked out between the Library of Congress and the Association resulted in approximately 20,000 volumes of early state reports and session laws being shipped to AALL members and $12,658.83 received in payments. This amount will be equally divided between the Library of Congress and AALL. She also announced that Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Reid presented the Association with a $5,000 gift to be used for "scholarships or other needy projects."

Election results were announced by the Chairman of the Elections Committee. Elected to office were: Marian Boner, President-Elect; Eugene Wypyski, Treasurer; Pat Piper, Secretary; J. Myron Jacobstein, Elizabeth Poe, Jacquelyn Jurkins, and Shirley Bysiewicz to the Executive Board. Fifteen members were nominated for life memberships.

Several proposed constitutional amendments were presented as well as a proposed change in the membership article of the bylaws. Discussions of these proposals were placed on the agenda for the second business meeting. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

Mary W. Oliver, the outgoing President of the Association, presided at the opening luncheon. Following the invocation, the grant and scholarship winners and their donors were presented to the 622 attendants.

At the head table were approximately 21 guests, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington State and the Dean of the Law School of the University of Washington. Both men delivered brief speeches. [*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

A business meeting was held on Tuesday morning with Miss Oliver presiding. Frances Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Copyright, presented a report on the bill for the general revision of the Copyright Law, S. 1361, introduced in the Senate on March 26. Her focus was upon Section 107 (Limitations on exclusive rights; Fair use) and Section 108 (Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction by libraries and archives). The Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Law Libraries, Gerhard J. Dahlmanns, then described the various activities of the Association, mentioning in particular that the IALL is to hold a meeting of the Board of Directors and a seminar in Grenoble at the time of the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations General Council, August 27-September 1.

The Chairperson of the Conference of Concerned Law Librarians, Gerard Magavero of the Golden State College of Law Library, introduced a motion that a standing committee be established within AALL to investigate desirable professional contributions that could be made toward the solution of contemporary social problems. Among the several persons commenting upon the motion was Morris L. Cohen, Harvard Law School Librarian, who felt that the committee should limit itself to consideration of bibliographic and administrative contributions. The motion was adopted, with 101 voting in its favor and 51 in opposition. [*Tao-tai Hsai*]

A panel on the "Educational Structure of AALL: Past, Present and Future" also met on Tuesday morning with a brief introduction of the speakers and their topics by the moderator, Iris J. Wildman, Yale Law Library. Morris L. Cohen, Harvard Law School Library, spoke on the "Genesis of the Educational

Program," in which he traced the development of education for law librarianship. From its first meeting in 1906, the AALL has concerned itself with the education of law librarians. It was also in 1906 that the first formal courses related to law libraries to be established in a library school were begun by Melvil Dewey at Albany, N.Y.

After a 10-year period of no law library course offerings in library schools, Miles O. Price began his course at Columbia University in 1937. This was followed in 1939 by the University of Washington's program in law librarianship designed for persons with legal training. In 1953 the first modern-day AALL Institute was held at the University of California at Los Angeles under the direction of Mr. Price. These Institutes were held biennially until 1964 when the first Rotating Institute was held. It was the purpose of the Rotating Institute to present each year one of four basic areas of law librarianship—administration, legal bibliography, cataloging, and acquisitions. In 1969, an advance section was added to the Rotating Institute for the benefit of more established and experienced law librarians.

In indentifying the weaknesses in the AALL Educational Program, Mr. Cohen made several suggestions. Included were: (1) the development of an advanced, specialized institute program; (2) a greater exposure of law librarians to the more general areas of librarianship; (3) more attention devoted to legal studies; (4) a need for basic institutes on law for beginning librarians; and (5) promotion of more frequent AALL educational programs.

The second panelist, Pat Piper, University of California Law Library at Davis, discussed the "Results of the AALL Institute Survey and Recommendations for the Future." The survey results indicated that the primary concern was not whether the Rotating Institutes continue, but who they should be directed to and how they should continue. The majority of those responding felt that regionally sponsored institutes should be the rule. The Education Committee, which has the role of coordinating these regional institutes, is preparing an administrative manual on them.

Mrs. Piper reported that the Education Committee has recommended two types of programs for the future: (1) special two-day sessions on special subjects following the AALL Convention; and, (2) spot workshops preceeding the convention, sponsored by various AALL committees.

The third panelist was Lawrence L. Kiefer, University of Maryland School of Law Library, whose topic was "Alternatives to the Institute Program." He pointed out that the major criticism of the Institute Program is its lack of relevance to half of the AALL membership. Some of his suggestions as to possible alternatives were: (1) more responsibility and activity at the local level directed toward solving problems of individual libraries; (2) library intern programs at some of the larger law libraries where the interns would work under a subject specialist; (3) exchange programs which would result in exposure to new ideas and a broadening of experience; (4) reading of professional literature on law librarianship; (5) area seminars with an emphasis on self help; (6) formal courses on law librarianship and librarianship; and, (7) non-law librarianship education programs.

[*Michael C. McGoings*]

"Guarding Against Disaster" was the subject of the Tuesday afternoon panel. Erwin C. Surrency, Law Librarian at Temple University School of Law and Moderator, related the events of the recent fire at Temple. He explained in some detail the damage to the library from fire, smoke, and water, and the resulting mold. Only about one-quarter of the collection was rescued and nearly 200,000 items have been frozen to prevent further damage. The cost of the "deep-freeze" process is high. It runs approximately 50 cents per 100 pounds to store the books and about $20 to recover an item once it has been frozen. Mr. Surrency closed his remarks by cautioning librarians to keep better records and not to permit the existence of any fire code violations in the library.

The next speaker, Wylie A. Shumm, Regional Sales Manager, Great American Insurance Companies, addressed himself to the subject of "Insurance Programming for Law Libraries." He pointed out that libraries must consider what fire and smoke damage might occur, as well as consider the possibility of gas or steam explosions. A loss preventative safety program may be an important factor in insurance planning. Mr. Shumm made a strong plea for the selection of a capable insurance advisor in whom libraries may place a high degree of confidence. The law library should then be analyzed by the advisor and the librarian to determine salvage and loss potential, which would lead to insurance recommendations commensurate with the possibilities of loss.

This analysis should include a survey of risk, recognizing both the probability and the extent of possible loss. While it is often difficult to ascertain cash value, coverage should be based on a replacement cost basis. Other factors to be considered in insurance programming are personal injury liability, and insurance against loss by theft.

Oscar Trellis, University of Toledo College of Law Library, the final speaker on the panel, commented on specific protection for law libraries. He began by theorizing that few libraries are insured and if they are, the coverage is probably inadequate. Some large libraries are self-insured by an accounting reserve which is set aside for the purpose of absorbing the risk of loss. However, small libraries find self-insurance too expensive. Mr. Trellis suggested that prevention of loss is the best insurance a library can have. A discussion of a new fire detection system followed. This system involved a gas which extinguishes fire in 10 seconds, leaves no residue, and costs 30-50 cents per cubic foot of space. The installation of fire prevention equipment may reduce premiums on fire insurance policies. In discussing the insurance policy itself, the speaker pointed out that the American Library Association has an approved policy for library needs which covers the perils a library might face. In conclusion, a number of recommendations were made by Mr. Trellis. They included: (1) obtain an insurance agent with experience and a reputation; (2) have the insurance policy written on a three-year basis which is usually less expensive; (3) be sure that the agreement as to the value of the collection is in writing so that an inventory after the loss may not be necessary; (4) insure the card catalog and the shelflist; (5) insure equipment; and, (6) try to have fire prevention equipment installed.

A brief question and answer period followed.

[*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

On Wednesday the last business meeting convened. After some brief announcements by Betty Wilkins of the University of Washington Law Library, several proposed amendments to the bylaws dealing with the classification of membership were introduced. With the exception of one part concerning affiliate members, all the amendments were approved.

[*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

In the afternoon, a panel on "Modern China and Japan—History, Politics and Law" was held. The panelists were Dan Fenno Henderson, Professor of Law and Director of the Asian Law Program, University of Washington Law School, and Tao-tai Hsia, Chief, Far Eastern Law Division, Library of Congress, and the moderator was Jack L. Dull, Associate Professor of History and Institute Director for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, University of Washington. Mr. Henderson stressed the need for persons trained in both American and Japanese law to serve as liaison lawyers, particularly in international business transactions, and described a course he has designed to train such liaison lawyers in which he traces the various steps in the litigation of a hypothetical commercial case involving both American and Japanese law.

Mr. Hsia offered an overview of the development of the legal system of the People's Republic of China, focusing upon discussion of its most distinctive features, and related these features to a characterization of the available Communist Chinese legal literature.

[*Tao-tai Hsia*]

The annual closing banquet was held on the evening of July 4 with Miss Oliver presiding. The invocation was delivered by the Reverend William Cunningham, University Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash. The Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographic Award was presented to Wypold Hear and the late Lillie M. Roberts, and accepted by Meira Pimsleur, Columbia University School of Law Library. The announced speaker was Sir Gilbert Peake, London television producer. The audience learned, however, following his rather humorous remarks, that he was none other than Richard Cactus Pryor, a well-known radio personality from Austin, Tex.

Mr. Surrency was installed as the 1973-74 AALL President. [*Michael C. McGoings*]

APPENDIX II

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE MEETING
Mexico City, Mexico, June 20-July 4, 1973

"Science and Man in the Americas," by its name, appropriately describes the international meeting held in Mexico City from June 20 to July 4. Jointly sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science of the United States and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología of Mexico, the success of the conference indicates unique organizational wisdom and forward planning. The sponsoring organizations had worked for several years to overcome a number of administrative and technical problems. The Mexican Council is quite new and had therefore to break new ground; the American Association is quite old and had to set aside established traditions. This was the second time, for example, since 1848 that AAAS had held its national meeting outside the boundaries of the United States. AAAS sessions have traditionally been held during "Christmas recess" and were now to be held in the summer as well as in Mexico. The leadership of the association is to be commended for bold vision in the best tradition of science.

Sessions were held in the auditorium complex of the Medical Center. The complex provides nine auditoriums varying in size and facilities. Simultaneous translation was provided at all sessions. In addition to the sessions organized for presentation and discussion, an excellent evening series of invited lectures was presented as well as a scientific film festival, a contest for Mexican youth, a series of "mini-expos," and scientific tours through a most interesting city.

The intent of the organizers was to have equal numbers of active participants from the United States and from the other American states. Each session was cochaired by a representative from the United States and one from Mexico. By these means the conference was not dominated by developed countries at the expense of the less developed. Because of the large number of interested professionals from the central hospital complex and of students in Mexico City, attendees were about two to one in favor of the Latin American countries. These ratios made for interesting presentations and lively discussions.

The conference was officially opened by the Honorable Luis Echeverria, President of Mexico, after introductory speeches by Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Board of Directors of AAAS, and Gerardo Bueno Zirion, Director General of CONACYT. By his action in opening the conference and his position as Honorary Chairman, the President showed his personal interest in the subject and the importance given to science and technology by the Mexican Government.

Lic. Zirion keynoted the conference for the Mexican participants. He stressed the fact that lesser developed nations have a great need for technology but that they have difficulties in using what is offered by the more developed nations. The technology is too expensive to procure and to put into production. Faced with grave social and economic demands, it is difficult to free large amounts of capital even though the eventual return will justify the expenditure. The proffered technology does not meet national objectives since it is designed largely to save labor or to substitute synthetic for natural materials. In a labor-intensive situation, labor-saving techniques are self-defeating because one reason for importing technology is to create jobs. The lesser developed countries raise capital by exporting natural mineral and agricultural materials. The substitution of synthetic materials for natural materials by developed countries decreases the ability of underdeveloped countries to create capital and thereby further widens the economic gap. Also, in the past, technology has been used by corporations as a wedge to gain control of segments of the economy and to keep out native entrepreneurs. The remarks were honest and sobering to representatives of developed countries.

Dr. Seaborg's talk did not attempt to refute the points made by the Director of CONACYT but succeeded in aptly stating the contra position. Science is and should be international and the conference is in itself an indicator of these international aspects. Further, science is essentially not justified by its discovering of new information but rather by its ability to serve human needs. The organization of AAAS in its personal members and organization affiliates shows that science seeks to serve and is quite open in its quest to find new facts about nature and man; this knowledge is transferred from researcher to researcher so that it can be used and can breed still further knowledge.

The structure of the conference again reflected a

break from the past. Former AAAS annual meetings have been organized around the disciplines represented by its affiliated organizations. Thus, there had always been session groupings on mathematics, on systems, on biology, and the like. The joint sponsors in this case had surveyed scientific institutions to define the content of the meeting. As a result, 10 central themes and 30 technical symposia were selected. The latter followed earlier organizational patterns but like the central themes were related to problems facing all Third World countries and were especially pertinent to those of Latin America. The introduction to the agenda states succinctly the guiding spirit that:

"For the first time in the history of the American continent certain fundamental questions related to the welfare of its inhabitants will be exposed to the scrutiny of the general public. There will be formal and informal interchanges between professionals; discussion between experts and young people; and interactions between interested citizens and scientists who are involved in finding the answers to such problems.

In a world that has diminished to a fraction of its former size and which has grown increasingly interdependent because of technical advances, this long conceived purpose of bringing together a wide spectrum of views has become a new obligation for the scientific community. It can no longer pursue exclusively the single minded specialization of individual and scientific branches. It must open its doors to public and government opinion in deciding its social and economic directions, goals, and objectives. *'Science and Man in the Americas'* is intended to demonstrate that solutions to many of the most important problems in the hemispheres depend largely upon cooperation between various scientific disciplines and upon actions that reach far beyond the frontiers of even the largest countries."

That the objectives were met is shown by a recital of the ten central themes: the Sea and its Resources; Ecology and Environmental Deterioration; Deserts and Arid Lands; Nutrition and New Food Technology; Earthquake and Earthquake Engineering; Science Development and Human Values; The Problems of Population; The Importance of Education in Development; Non-Nuclear Energy for Development; and The Earth Sciences in World Development. The specialized symposia were less broad-ranging and limited discussion to topics at hand.

It would be as futile to attempt to describe all sessions as it was to try to attend them. Twenty-six half days of seven sessions each meant that an individual or even a group could do no more than sample. Major topics such as Non-Nuclear Energy for Development or the Sea and its Resources continued for several days exploring various aspects of the theme. But, because individual presentations were made, the various sessions supporting a theme could not be treated as an entity.

"Information Requirements for Innovation in Industry" is an example of one of the technical symposia closely related to the general themes of the conference. Chaired jointed by Andrew A. Aines of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., and Guilerma Fernandez de la Gorza of the Centro Servicios de Información and Documentación, Mexico, D.F., the symposium explored specific means by which technological information is collected for and distributed to industrial enterprises which can profit from it.

The opening presentations from the chair reviewed the objective and attempted to set the stage for discussion by describing how systems had come into being and by classifying them in terms of structure and use. The Mexican view was that the complete transfer process consisted of identifying what was useful, selecting, transferring, and adapting to local conditions. In some cases technology that had been developed in the United States and Canada and rejected by industry because production units were economically too small or because raw materials were not available had been successfully picked up and used by lesser developed countries. Certain technologies rejected as obsolete in the developed countries had been installed in Mexico where labor was more plentiful and demand for the product more pressing. It is apparent that no hard and fast rules can be stated for what technology will be usable when it is transferred. Equally apparent is the fact that the selection process has not been universally successful.

Representatives from Mexico, Brazil, and Chile described their experiences in installing and operating information activities to support industry. For the most part, these activities were made up of a cadre of experts who surveyed the information needs of industry and maintained currency with technological advances in more developed countries. Translation service is usually provided and dealing with individual native enterprises is a strong virtue.

Among the speakers, Angela Lorche Pompeu, Jefe, Centro de Informaciónes Tecnológicos of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presented a lucid and honest story of development of her service group. Beginning in 1969 with a staff of six, it has proved its value so that it now numbers 48 and is planned to expand to 124 by January 1974. The center has expanded because it

has provided service to industry, a service recognized and supported by the Brazilian Government.

Miss Pompeu stressed that the most serious problems faced by the organization in its development were political rather than technical. She presented a most interesting graph which showed the relationship among budget, institutional associations, and flexibility/autonomy. As the budget rose, the number of institutional associations also rose in rough proportion. Flexibility and autonomy at the same time dropped relative to budget growth. This experience, based upon actual statistics, presents a lesson to all who work within a govenmental or quasi-governmental organization.

The center is providing service by collecting, indexing, and disseminating information to industry. The objective is to provide information which will lead to industrial and technological development and innovation. Field service representatives solicit the needs of industry and assure that they are met.

The discussions at the end of the sessions did not indicate that full contact had been established between the representatives from the United States and those from Latin America. As shown by the papers of Miss Pompeu, the Latin American speakers were interested in useful experience; the papers from the United States tended to describe grandiose systems of little immediate application. Valuable interaction was had, however.

Science, the organ of the AAAS, could, in retrospect, editorialize in its July 20 issue:

"Some of the sessions involved a mutually useful interchange of scientific information. Other symposia, such as the transfer of technology were more controversial. Such sessions underlined the existence of deep differences in the viewpoints of the participants. Nevertheless, the discourse was civil and, while few opinions were reversed, the principals departed with a clearer concept of each other's position.

Scientific cooperation of the United States with Latin America is likely to take many forms—for example, through the National Academy of Sciences, the Organization of American States, and the Agency for International Development. In this effort, AAAS can have a most useful role. The recent meeting in Mexico City may well prove to be an historic moment in a changing relationship."

The content of sessions, informal discussions and associations, and attitudes of participants made this a most successful international conference. Much of the success resulted from the gracious hospitality of the Mexican hosts but some resulted from the spirit of science itself. As a statesman of science, Dr. Seaborg set the tone of the conference as a searching for scientific understanding. In the light of this attitude, problems were presented and possible solutions proposed without regard to politics or inter-governmental competition. One is reminded of the analogous statement made some years ago by Dr. Stummvoll, then Director General of the Austrian National Library, to the effect that international relations might be much improved if left to librarians. [*Paul R. Reimers*]

APPENDIX III

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ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Las Vegas, Nev., June 24-30, 1973

ISAD PRECONFERENCE INSTITUTE

Library Automation–
A State-of-The-Art Review

Over 200 registrants attended the ISAD Preconference Institute on Library Automation held in Las Vegas June 22 and 23 and co-chaired by Brett Butler, Vice President for Marketing of Information Design, and Susan Martin, Head of Systems, University of California at Berkeley. Its purpose, as stated by Brett Butler in his introductory remarks, was to facilitate a strategic evaluation of the current status of library automation; the 1967 San Francisco conference, in contrast, had laid heavy emphasis on individual systems and applications.

Review of 1968-73 Automation Activities

Allen Veaner, Assistant Director for Bibliographic Operations, Stanford University Libraries, opened the first session with a brief overview of library automation developments and trends between 1968 and 1973. He emphasized that bibliographic automation, rather than library automation, has progressed from research and development predominantly to a stage where many libraries have productive computer operations that have become indispensable. In essence, the last six years encompassed a change from dream to reality. The computer has come into its own, forcing libraries to overcome inefficiencies and to pay attention to ends, goals, and patrons.

In many instances, Mr. Veaner noted, the new visibility of budget expenditures has had great impact. Computer facilities have become complex and expensive; managerial talent, not part-time librarians filling the role of data processing managers, has been recruited from other industries; and there is a trend toward the use of consortia and networks rather than reliance on individual in-house operations. Other developments within the last six years have included the rise of commercial services, resulting in a large-scale system of wholesalers and retailers; the increasing availability of hardware at lower costs, including mini-computers and CRTs more closely meeting library requirements; and the growing transferability of programs between systems. A national standard for exchanging bibliographic data, the MARC II format, also has been developed, and similar projects, including the work on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for cataloging, are on-going.

Mr. Veaner, in conclusion, noted that what has been accomplished to date is really only a launching pad for the future. In order that libraries may be responsive to people's needs, the importance of research and development activity in all areas, but particularly in the areas of interconnecting systems, transferring programs, and improving terminals and storage devices can not be overstressed, and must be instilled in funding agencies.

Present Status and Future
Trends in Computers

The second speaker, Diana Delanoy, Head of the Technical Information Center, R & D Division of Systems Development Corporation, spoke on the present and future status of computers used in library automation. Miss Delanoy noted four significant trends that developed in the 1970's: the increasing availability and use of mini-computers, the growth of cooperative processing, the development of sophisticated retrieval systems, and a similar development of sophisticated systems software packages.

Regarding mini-computers, she stressed that the "turnkey" nature of the systems sold with this hardware should be carefully evaluated in terms of the overall operations of the library. Although mini-computers are relatively inexpensive and versatile, the system provided may or may not fit the user's needs. In addition, installation and maintenance costs, suitability of peripherals, compatability with existing in-house hardware and software, and the potential growth of product lines should be reviewed with care.

Cooperative processing, which has arisen in the last few years to stem the high costs of communications, makes heavy use of computer networks, most of which are based on common carriers, leased lines, or timeshare cooperatives. She suggested that this trend will probably become more viable as competitive services increase and the rates of data transmission decrease.

As for retrieval systems and package software, Miss Delanoy noted that distribution formats, system format conversion, file structure, system interaction, timesharing networks, terminals, and user training

should all be evaluated prior to selection for use. Any of these types of packages can save a library thousands of dollars of developmental work, but only if the package chosen suits the application of the user. Catalogs of many of these packages are available for review.

As alternatives in cooperative processing, computer services and contracted software increase, Miss Delanoy stressed that the decision-making process should not be cursory. Analysts should be consulted, specific application goals and needs should be considered, user training should be kept in mind, and benchmark tests should be run. Costs and ease of system use should also be examined closely.

Miss Delanoy suggested that, throughout the remainder of the 1970's, libraries should learn to adapt rather than to develop, either by joining a cooperative or by using a "turnkey" computer operation. In addition, the need for networks, regional suppliers, standardization of data, and the development of vigorous centers of information dissemination and exchange should be stressed.

Status of Applications in 1973:
User Services

The afternoon session opened with the first of three speeches dealing with the status of applications. Lois Kershner, Circulation Librarian at the University of Pennsylvania Library, discussed various user services, including circulation, reference, information dissemination, and interlibrary loan. In reviewing the types of circulation systems in use at various universities, Miss Kershner covered off-line, on-line direct term and mini-computer based systems, emphasizing the economic advantages of batch or off-line processing, the interactive and up-to-date capabilities of on-line systems, and the distributive logic system of a mini-computer system that combines the advantages of off-line economy and on-line access.

For reference services, including the production use of listings, book catalogs, and data bases, Miss Kershner noted the growing trend of cooperative arrangements, such as that which resulted in the publication of the *Washington Library Network Resource Directory*. Among new technical innovations, she particularly noted the increased use of COM—which is inexpensive, compact, and easily duplicated—for the production of book catalogs and listings.

During the mid-1960's, the science industry pointed the way for libraries in the remote use of tapes for search queries and current awareness. Today, the library industry is served by firms such as SDI, which has 30 centers, and MEDLINE, which has 200 libraries directly connected to its search service. In interlibrary loan, however, she noted that only a few attempts involving automation have been made by several special libraries. She speculated that automation of circulation services will increase mainly through development of new techniques used locally, while the automation of reference and interlibrary loan services will increase mainly through growth of network cooperation.

Status of Applications in 1973:
Cataloging Systems

Maurice Freedman, Director of Technical Services at Hennepin County Library, completed the Friday afternoon session with a discussion of the status of applications in cataloging. Mr. Freedman noted that, during the last six years, the use of the computer in cataloging has been a principal concern. As a result, some outstanding successes have occurred, including the development of on-line cataloging services at the Ohio College Library Center; and the automation of an authority control file, including subjects, names, cross references, and scope notes, at the New York Public Library. In addition, computer-produced listings, cards, and book catalogs are now available from a variety of sources.

Mr. Freedman noted that the development of the MARC II format was probably the single most important event that occurred during the last six years. Since the start of the MARC Distribution Service by the Library of Congress in 1969, more than 300,000 records for English language monographs have been distributed. This type of effort, which has also included the dissemination of Cataloging in Publication information, is directing libraries to depend on a national cataloging service. However, to realize the potential of such a national cataloging service, Mr. Freedman felt that the Library of Congress should do more to increase the completeness and timeliness of its various card and proof services; to make its authority and subject heading files available in machine-readable form; and to increase the scope of cataloging being included in the MARC Distribution Service.

Mr. Freedman further advised that the effort and money expended during the last six years should not be duplicated. Rather, the experiences of libraries in the automation of cataloging operations should be reviewed and utilized in the development of all future systems and operations. For example, for their purposes Stanford University found no net cost

effectiveness in the inclusion of diacritics in the BALLOTS system, while the Washington State Library found that traditional filing rules could not readily be followed in the production of an automated book catalog. Cooperative efforts should also be encouraged and, as an example, Mr. Freedman cited Hennepin County's work with the University of California's Institute of Library Research and the New York Public Library in the development of the county's book catalogs.

Overall, he noted that by utilizing the power of MARC and by employing the concept of software exchange, much is possible. The technical capabilities are presently available, including batch or on-line processing; and the production of catalog information in listing, card, or book catalog form using line printers, COM devices, or electronic photocomposition systems. What is needed is a viable national cataloging service available in a timely fashion, and the growth of more cooperative efforts providing increased bibliographic control.

Status of Applications in 1973:
Acquisitions System

The first session on Saturday morning was opened by David Weisbrod, Head of the Development Department at Yale University Library, who spoke on the status of applications in acquisitions. In approaching this topic, Mr. Weisbrod first noted that the term "acquisitions," which may include many specific but diverse functions, presents a real problem of definition. It almost always includes book accounting and ordering, but it may also include such areas as automated checking, cataloging arrearage control, ordering of LC cards, and listing of potential orders awaiting funding.

He suggested that, in the future, on-line interactive systems covering the "standard" areas of acquisitions, as well as many "overlapping areas," will be the major trend. Currently, though, most libraries use package systems that are available on exchange or lease; book-processing centers that are run either on a nonprofit basis by a consortium or on a profit basis by a commercial group; or integrated systems consisting of subcomponents that provide for maximum data reuse in the various overlapping functions of the library.

In technology, Mr. Weisbrod envisioned that COM will become an increasingly useful alternative to paper. It is compact, fast, and easy to reproduce and distribute. Mini-computers will also become increasingly important as their use and flexibility either as a small local system or as a tie-in to common data banks become apparent. Networks will develop and system transferability will be emphasized. System reliability and system extendability will become keywords.

As sharing of information increases, Mr. Weisbrod noted that the integrative systems approach should be exploited to its capacity. Files and programs should be structured to take advantage not only of the normal unidirectional flow from acquisitions through cataloging to data processing, but also of the reverse flow or of other auxiliary patterns. With effective organization, manual filing could be eliminated and searching chores reduced, while various functions handled on an in-house basis could be handled outside the individual library as part of a cooperative effort that would expand rather than limit the use of the overall integrated system.

Systems Personnel

Pauline Atherton, Associate Professor, School of Library Science, Syracuse University, presented a look at present and future staffing problems and requirements. She noted that at the 1967 conference, few problems connected with staffing were raised, but now it is a major concern for most library administrators. Between 1950 and 1970 the total number of professional librarians tripled, from 41,000 to 125,000. Only a few systems personnel were involved in library work in 1967; but in 1970, the total is approximately 6,000 people, based on the ratio of one systems person for every 20 professional librarians.

She not only used manpower data gathered from published research, which she noted is quite sparse, but also used data gathered from a questionnaire she sent to various people involved in library automation projects. It was this latter source that particularly focused her attention on the problem of the interaction of the library administrator and systems personnel. The anonymous "ISAD oracles" responding to the questionnaire indicated that, due to a lack of understanding of a specific library's present and future goals, the systems that were developed in the past were often too limited in scope. In summing up the problem, Mrs. Atherton noted that systems personnel need library administrators who will define goals, manage according to objectives, undertake an annual review, and inform personnel involved in automation of the results of that review.

As for the qualifications of people involved in systems work, she indicated that they are better prepared now than ever before. The skills which these

people need are being taught in library schools and in retraining programs with increasing frequency, as opposed to the previous trend when most training was actually self-learning. There are twice as many operational systems today as before 1970. Recruitment, selection, and promotion policies are recognized as critical problem areas by most leaders, but more attention is needed for job grading, job growth, and job satisfaction.

Mrs. Atherton also noted that automation is having a major effect on many organizational structures. Leaders of such organizations need to be flexible and to use knowledge effectively. They need to prepare for organizational changes before they are required, planning how resources and services can be integrated and how network participation or other cooperative efforts can benefit their libraries.

In the future, Mrs. Atherton suggested that there will be increasing demands for personnel who can maintain, refine, and interconnect networks. Clerical personnel will be needed in quantity. Systems and applications programmers will be differentiated. Retraining of librarians affected by automation will be required, but the need will lessen as library school graduates become more sophisticated in this area.

Innovative Strategies in Systems Automation

Walter Curly, Director of the Cleveland Public Library, opened the Saturday afternoon session with a discussion of innovative strategies in systems automation. He noted that analyzing the functions of a library is a difficult but necessary task in order that financial expenditures may be realistic. For many libraries the expense of in-house data processing personnel and operations is prohibitive, and other alternatives should be sought. In any case, Mr. Curly stressed that automation decision-making should relate to the individual institution served, and that the use of such diverse choices as in-house minicomputers and outside regional centers should not be excluded from consideration.

Speaking as the director of a large public library, Mr. Curly emphasized the necessity for visible progress in automation programs at regular intervals. Modular approaches are usually a necessity if financial backing is to be procured. He believes that small systems dedicated to a specific function, with control of the function handled by operating library personnel, is an ideal situation. Professional operating staff thus can be held totally responsible for the function.

Mr. Curly advised that, when purchasing equipment, one should always get the slowest machine capable of doing the required task. Equipment should then be scattered about the library in the operating areas, and should be regarded as if it had a five-year lifespan.

The speaker said that, in designing and implementing systems, an immediacy to information, and to the specific type of information actually needed, is a necessary requirement. If this requirement is met, duplicate manual files and tasks should be eliminated. In the development of any system, Mr. Curly stressed that patience is not a virtue, and that time frames are an absolute necessity if an administrator is to separate the competent from the incompetent. He recommended that one should always first consider doing business with existing networks or other experts.

Outlook for the Future

Ralph Shoffner, Director of Long-Range Planning for Richard Abel & Co., as the final speaker, undertook to look into the future. Before reviewing current ongoing trends and making predictions, he noted that the operating systems developed to date are actually quite crude and rudimentary. The use of the computer has been little more than a file-cabinet approach, and information about what administrators want from automation has been lacking.

Among the trends of today, Mr. Shoffner pointed out the increasing use of approval programs, the ongoing work in standardization of record structure, and the growing changeover to the use of outside contractors to perform operations formerly done within the library. Gradually, too, the librarian's perception of the role of the library and the way it should operate is changing. It is now generally agreed by librarians that the library is really an information industry and should operate accordingly. Competitive marketing of library services is another perception that is taking hold.

Mr. Shoffner concluded with several predictions for the next six years: (1) Collection planning—four to eight libraries will use a model to analyze patron characteristics. (2) Acquisitions—three to seven networks will provide a system for purchasing materials based on the nature of the item and the existing collections of libraries within the network. (3) Cataloging—original cataloging by the Library of Congress for materials published in other countries will decrease as five to 15 new national bibliographies provide MARC data that is redistributed in the same format. (4) Services—10 to 30 libraries will be

running direct-mail lending of books; and one-third to two-thirds of all cities with populations of 500,000 or more will have information search services in operation. (5) Mathematics–less than one article in 10 that is published in 1979 will deal with the "information explosion" or "exponential rate-of-growth problem" that has dominated the literature during the last six years. (6) Personnel retraining and reassignment–Personnel retraining will occur primarily on an individual library basis rather than as a part of fellowship programs; 30 to 50 libraries will have announced retraining and reassignment policies, with no staff reductions occurring except by attrition; and one in three libraries will have experienced a staff walkout relating to employee insecurity in the face of automation. (7) Organization–organization structures will change as various library operations are contracted outside of the main library facility; and three to 10 libraries with more than a $250,000 budget will be run under a facilities management contract.

Open Forum

One unique and stimulating aspect of the institute was the "open forum" format, which was combined with an open-bar arrangement. Held on both Friday and Saturday evenings following the formal afternoon sessions, participants in the conference met with each other in informal interest groups, each of which was provided with a discussion leader knowledgeable in that interest area.

Proceedings

All of the formal sessions of the institute, including the question-and-answer segments held at the conclusion of each presentation, were taped and are being edited by Susan Martin for publication. The proceedings will be made available by the Information Science & Automation Division, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 at a price to be announced later.

[*Mary Kay Daniels*]

ISAD INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION GROUP

Margaret Chisholm and Daphne Philos were co-chairmen of the meeting held on Thursday afternoon.

Suzanne Isaacs, Editor-in-Chief of McGraw-Hill Films, presided at the program cosponsored by the National Audiovisual Association and the Educational Media Producers Council and the topic for discussion was "AV and Copyright: To Steal or Not to Steal–That is the Copyright Question."

Ivan Bender, an attorney and a member of the Copyright Committee of the Educational Media Producers Council, discussed the status of the revised copyright legislation and pointed out that a new bill is anticipated by 1975. Margaret Chisholm, acting as moderator, discussed criteria which will be used in conjunction with the revised copyright legislation and which provide guidelines for determining fair use when reproducing audiovisual materials.

She then presented 23 cases in which various forms of media were reproduced. In each case, the audience was asked to consider whether or not copyright would be violated if the material were reproduced. Each example was then repeated and a panel of five, including an attorney, school librarians, and AV producers, explained how and why they had voted in each case. Because of the widespread practice of reproducing various types of media in libraries, there was concerned discussion by the audience about copyright infringement as opposed to the need for libraries to provide materials in various media in order to meet the demands of users. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ISAD MARC Users Discussion Group

The Chairman, James Rizzoli, New York Public Library, announced that a MARC users mailing list was being compiled as a means of improving communication within the MARC user community.

Mr. Rizzoli reported on the Sunday meeting of the RTSD/ISAD/RASD Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information Interdivisional Committee. At that meeting Henriette Avram, Chief of the LC MARC Development Office, presented a position paper recommending that the committee act in an advisory capacity regarding MARC changes. After discussion, it was generally agreed that no attempt would be made to determine the extent of the decision-making functions until the committee begins to act in its advisory role.

The meeting concluded with an announcement by Mrs. Avram that the first MARC Distribution Service serial tape was being distributed and that the first French records were scheduled for distribution the week of July 9. [*Barbara J. Roland*]

ISAD AD HOC COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES

The ISAD Ad Hoc Committee on Objectives was appointed in the spring of 1972 by the President of ISAD to consider and present formal recommendations regarding the future objectives and activities of ISAD. During the 1973 ALA meeting a draft copy of the committee's final report was reviewed before sub-

mission to the ISAD Board of Directors. Among the committee recommendations are the following: (1) The division's area of responsibility should include audiovisual and related education technology. (2) The division's objectives should be: (a) the advancement of the state of the art of librarianship via research in and application of information science and library automation; (b) professional leadership at the national level in the fields of information science and library automation; (c) education and communication of information in these fields for all interested parties; and (d) provision of personnel expertise required to assist other divisions in ALA or other professional associations. (3) The division's activities should include: (a) the publication of *Journal of Library Automation, Technical Communications*, and any other publications deemed necessary; (b) the provision of forums for the communication of information in its field of responsibility; (c) the promotion of the development and use of standards; (d) encouragement of activities outside the division which are desirable for the profession, such as increased instruction in library automation, cost effectiveness in automated library systems, and development of the utilization of machine-readable data; and (e) liaison with other professional organizations.

The committee is chaired by Stephen B. Salmon, University of Houston Libraries, and committee members are Pauline Atherton, School of Library Science, Syracuse University; Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress; Frederick G. Kilgour, Ohio College Library Center; John Knapp, Richard Abel and Co.; John McGowan, Northwestern University, and Joseph Trezza, University of Wisconsin.

[*Henriette D. Avram*]

INTERDIVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON REPRESENTATION IN MACHINE-READABLE FORM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

At the committee meeting on Sunday, the principal item for discussion was a paper presented by the Library of Congress in response to a request made by the committee during the ALA Midwinter meeting. The Library had suggested to the committee during that meeting that a MARC advisory committee be formed to work with the MARC Development Office regarding changes made to the MARC Distribution Service. The committee decided that it would constitute itself as the MARC Advisory Committee and asked that the Library prepare a paper proposing how such a committee would operate in relationship to the MARC Development Office. The paper described the MARC record changes under consideration, the rationale for the changes, the LC position regarding the changes and, where applicable, a recommendation to the MARC Advisory Committee. The changes described in the paper are (1) changes made to reflect a change in cataloging; (2) changes made to satisfy a requirement of LC; (3) changes made to satisfy subscribers' requests; (4) changes made to support international standardization; and (5) changes made to expand the MARC program to include additional services.

One modification of the wording of the paper concerning format changes due to changes in cataloging was suggested by the committee and LC was requested to consider the modification and report its position to the committee. The committee has not yet determined how it will interface with the MARC user community.

The Interdivisional Committee has appointed a character-set subcommittee to review the working papers prepared by the International Standards Organization TC/46 SC4 WG1 on Character Sets and to comment for ALA. Henriette Avram briefed the subcommittee on the latest developments in the International Standards Organization. The character sets under consideration are the extended Roman, extended Cyrillic, Greek, African, and mathematic symbols. The ISO working papers have been turned over to the subcommittee. [*Henriette D. Avram*]

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The Subcommittee on the Standard Order Form met on Wednesday with the U.S. National Libraries Task Force Work Group. After discussion of the second and third drafts of the order form, the members agreed that the possible need for a list-type (rather than single title) order form merited further investigation. Plans were made for two members to visit Bro-Dart, because the spectrum of their customers includes large school and public libraries with both automated and manual systems, permitting a simultaneous review of many types of input as well as the internal procedures of a large library supplier.

The content of the form was reviewed by Murray Martin, Pennsylvania State University, representative of the RTSD/AS/Library–Bookdealer Relations Committee, to verify that all data elements recommended in his group's "Guidelines for Monographic Acquisitions" were included. [*Jennifer V. Magnus*]